Financial Statements and Supplemental Information
December 31, 2013
(With Independent Auditors' Report)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Chairman and Board of Supervisors County of Saratoga, New York:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Saratoga. New York as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We did not audit the financial statements of the discretely presented component units.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and Saratoga County Water Authority which collectively represent 100% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and Saratoga County Water Authority, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express

no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Saratoga, New York, as of December 31, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other postemployment benefits - schedule of funding progress on pages 4 to 8 and 62, respectively be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County of Saratoga, New York's basic financial statements. The supplemental information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. This information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, the supplemental information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated August 8, 2014, on our consideration of the County of Saratoga's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Touki & Co., CPAS, P.C.

Williamsville, New York August 8, 2014

Management's Discussion and Analysis

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Saratoga County faces economic pressure from increasing inflation, insufficient reimbursement of costs associated with its medical facility, Maplewood Manor, other unreimbursed social programs mandated by New York State and the federal governments.

In recent history, Saratoga County had a growing property and sales tax base, and tight fiscal management allowed it to face ever increasing costs, other expanding New York State mandates, and the ups and downs of the business cycle, without tax rate increases. Now, the short to midrange fiscal outlook is guarded. The U.S. and the State economies are strained due to ongoing high unemployment with workers who no longer are seeking employment, as well as a deep recession bordering on fiscal depression. It is a challenge for the County to remain economically sound and continue to prosper.

The County's finances have leveled off. Real property taxable full valuation of the County has increased in 2013 by 1.23%, and since 2010 it has increased by 1.73% to \$22,958,141,966. In the last decade, 2003 to 2013, the real property taxable full valuation of the County has increased by 235.79% from \$9,736,666,306. The level of taxation in 2013 was 15.62% of the County's constitutional tax limit. The 2013 equalized full value tax rate of \$2.2743 was 12.22% less than the rate in 2003. Property tax revenues for 2013 increased from 2012 by 10.75%. The 2013 sales tax revenue increased from 2012 by 2.31%. The County's government-wide net position decreased by \$6,024,583. This was caused primarily by the recognition of additional other postemployment benefit (OPEB) expenses of \$10,933,648 in 2013.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA'S ECONOMY

The County, located in the upper Hudson Valley and foothills of the Adirondack Mountains, is part of the Census Bureau's Albany-Schenectady-Troy Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The County's 814 square miles include the cities of Saratoga Springs and Mechanicville, the incorporated villages of Ballston Spa, Corinth, Galway, Round Lake, Schuylerville, South Glens Falls, Stillwater, Victory, and Waterford, and nineteen townships.

The 2010 census officially records the County population at 219,607. Approximately 61.27% of the population is between the ages of 20 and 65. The County-wide median age is 40.9 years. The population over 18 years of age is 77.3% of the total population, or 169,751 individuals. Of that population 48.59% are male while 51.41% are female.

The average household size is 2.44 individuals. The owner-occupied housing units contain 76.39% of the County population.

Agriculture and tourism have been, historically, the County's largest industries. Now, manufacturing is the fastest growing segment of its economy. One specialized facility for energy and propulsion research is located within the County. The Kesselring Site, located in the Town of Milton, is a training site for Navy personnel on nuclear propulsion systems for naval vessels. Economic impact from the site for the region is over \$855 million. The largest manufacturer in Saratoga County is Global Foundries, now employing approximately 2,200. With the completion of the new Technology Development Center (TDC) near the end of 2014, employment is expected to increase to about 3,000. Upon completion of the TDC, the Global Foundries facilities will cover approximately 2,584,000 square feet including 390,000 square feet of clean room.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Momentive Performance Materials (formerly GE Silicones) employs approximately 1,000. Other nationally recognizable employers include Quad/Graphics, Ball Metal Container, State Farm Insurance, and the Target and Ace Hardware distribution centers.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Saratoga County government services are those typically provided by New York State counties. Much of any county's operation and finances are mandated by the State, and little flexibility or discretion is left to individual counties. In the case of Saratoga, well over 75% of its general revenues are used to comply with State mandates.

The services provided by County government are accounted for through a General Fund and five Special Purpose Funds, two of which are Enterprise Funds. Through a separate fund, the County insures itself and most municipalities in the County for workers' compensation. Other services are provided by entities related to the County: the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency, the Saratoga County Soil and Water District, the Saratoga County Water Authority and the Saratoga Lake Improvement District.

The County is also the custodian of a wide variety of funds held for the benefit of others. To the extent that these funds are in the custody of the County Treasurer, they are accounted for in a Trust and Agency Fund and have been included in the fund-basis financial statements (but generally excluded from the entity-wide statements, as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board).

The maintenance of the County's 99 bridges and 360 miles of highway are accounted for in two of the Special Purpose Funds at a total "modified accrual" cost. In 2013, \$23,971,682 was expended which is an increase from the previous year by \$3,154,175. \$17,386,886 was provided by Saratoga County taxpayers. That also was an increase from 2012 by \$1,322,592. Another Special Purpose Fund accounts for the County's employment and training activities to the extent that they are paid for with Federal funds under the Work Force Investment Act. During 2013, \$785,827 was expended and reimbursed by the Federal government.

Activities of the County's Sewer District that serves the southern and eastern portions of the County are accounted for in one of the County's Enterprise Funds. The Sewer District received sewage from greater than 72,000 "equivalent domestic units," through a 320-mile collector system and treated it at a 43.4 million-gallon/day treatment plant. The 2013 cost of the Sewer Fund was \$13,002,426 with revenues of \$15,529,862.

Maplewood Manor is operated as an enterprise fund of the County of Saratoga due to its business like model. The facility is a 277 bed, skilled nursing operation which provides rehabilitation services and skilled nursing care. For the year ended December 31, 2013, overall operating revenue increased to \$18,746,172 from \$18,498,571 at December 31, 2012. Overall expenses decreased to \$26,414,785 in 2013 compared to \$32,169,455 in 2012. Inter-Governmental Transfer funding was

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

accrued as a 2013 receivable/revenue in the amount of \$8,287,588. (The payment was received in June 2014.) In 2013, the County did not subsidize the nursing home. The net deficit position increased from \$17,713,228 at December 31, 2012 to \$17,855,914 at December 31, 2013. Effectively the operation is bankrupt.

The facility continues to lose substantial amounts of money due to both the cost of operations and the inability of the federal government, through its Medicaid program, to cover costs of operations. The payroll and benefits for Maplewood Manor are approximately 84.2% of total costs. The patients for whom the facility receives Medicaid reimbursement are 87.36% of the patient days. The Medicaid program covers about half of the daily costs per patient. Therefore, Maplewood Manor has been boxed into an inability to be a going concern. It would need to rely on an ever increasing subsidy from the General Fund, which is substantially funded by property tax payers in the county, a majority of whom receive no benefit from the enterprise fund.

Many changes were implemented at Maplewood during 2012 and continued into 2013. The Board of Supervisors tightened the admission policy due to increasing bad debt and a need to stanch the financial losses. With this more exacting policy, the admission process was more methodical, and due to the lower admissions rate, it was decided to close a forty bed unit and consolidate the workforce to other units. The forty bed unit was closed to cut daily losses. The occupancy rate dropped from 90.5% in 2012 to 77.8% in 2013.

Because of the financial issues at Maplewood Manor the Board of Supervisors decided, in 2012, to sell the complex. As of January 1, 2013, Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation was created to enhance the County's ability to complete a sale in a timely manner and get the best value out of that transaction. In addition, the LDC has the ability to issue bonds, if necessary, to help fund the organization during the privatization process, which is an option the General Fund is proscribed from pursuing. The County can no longer continue to subsidize the nursing home at a cost of millions of dollars each year. In December 2013, the County entered into a purchase and sale agreement with a buyer, pending approval by the New York State Department of Health. The County will be divorced from the annual operating deficits that have plagued the General Fund since 2004.

The wide variety of the remaining services provided by County government are accounted for in the County's General Fund, including financial assistance to the poor and social services to the poor, the elderly, veterans, children at risk and children in general; public safety services such as a sheriffs road patrol, fire and other emergency response coordination and communications, a jail, and an animal shelter; education funding to those attending community college and to preschool children with special needs; health services to the general public in the form of public health service and mental health coordination and individual care in the form of home health care and mental health services; promotion of agriculture and tourism and other economic development activities; and services to the court system including prosecution (District Attorney), recordkeeping (County Clerk), the holding of bail and other court funds (County Treasurer), and a variety of other services. Other services to the public include the preservation and cataloging of important documents (County Clerk and Historian), motor vehicle offices, consumer protection, and environmental and forestry management. The County serves the public and other levels of local government through the Planning Board, the Board of Elections, Real Property Tax Service, and the tax collection

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

services of the County Treasurer. These services, together with the County's administrative costs and a small number of grants to community, historical, and cultural organizations, are provided at a total "modified accrual" cost. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the General Fund expended \$214,338,355 and the general tax revenue amounted to \$54,290,806.

Many of these services are mandated by New York State and in several areas the expenditures themselves are mandated, with the County having little or no control over the expenditure level. In most cases, the County receives State and/or Federal reimbursement for some, but not all, of those expenditures.

From 2012 to 2013 the General Fund balance increased 72.95% from \$10,346,119 to \$17,893,209. This was not happenstance, rather it was due to prudent fiscal policies implemented over the past few years that helped increase fund balance while maintaining vital government services to the residents of Saratoga County. Revenues increased by 11.49% from 2010 to 2013 and expenses only increased by 8.28%. It is expected that fund balances will increase during the next few years. This will allow the County to sustain future national economic downturns without excessively taxing residents of the County.

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S BUDGET AND FUND-BASIS FINANCES IN 2013

The 2013 General Fund budget included \$17,108,739 in transfers to other funds. Of the County's two Enterprise Funds, the Sewer District had an operating gain of \$2,527,436, while Maplewood Manor had an operating loss of \$7,653,053. This loss is primarily from the recognition of \$2,040,885 for additional OPEB expense in 2013 and Medicaid reimbursement does not reimburse more than 55% of the daily bed cost. The other budgeted funds were balanced without involving fund balance.

The County's actual expenditures in the General Fund during 2013 were \$6,983,334 under the revised budget amount. Revenue exceeded the revised budget by \$1,067,667.

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The County's investment, including Maplewood Manor, in capital assets at the end of 2013 is as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Debt	Net
	Cost	Depreciation	<u>1900</u>	1401
Land	\$ 4,864,856	-	-	4,864,856
Buildings	221,796,157	100,059,216	44,340,000	77,396,941
Machinery and equipment	35,529,759	26,031,562	-	9,498,187
Roads and bridges	91,686,708	41,993,136	-	49,693,572
Sewer infrastructure	73,905,002	39,085,551	18,500,000	16,319,451
Work-in-progress	11,733,105		11,445,000	288,105
Totals	\$ 439,515,587	<u>207,169,465</u>	74,285,000	158,061,122

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

ANALYSIS OF COUNTY'S GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL POSITION DURING 2013

During 2013, the County's government-wide net position decreased by \$6,024,583. Governmental activities net position decreased by \$(15,559,333) which was due in large part by the recognition of additional OPEB expense. Business-type activities increased net position by \$9,534,750 primarily from contributions of equipment and infrastructure from local businesses of \$7,150,000 to the County's sewer fund.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE COUNTY'S FINANCES

Maplewood Manor's fiscal condition will continue to drain the County's very good fiscal position. However, it is anticipated that the sale of Maplewood Manor will be finalized in the fall of 2014, which will relieve this condition.

The recognition, beginning in 2008, of other postemployment benefit liabilities has had a negative effect on the County's net assets. The County has maintained a health insurance program for its retirees and the calculation of the present value of that promise will induce some substantial reductions in net assets. In spite of the Maplewood drain, the County's financial position and its prospects for near-term revenue growth provide it with an opportunity to responsibly fund this promise over several decades.

Growth is, of course, both an opportunity and a challenge. Saratoga County will continue to seize that opportunity and meet that challenge. The development of fabrication industries in the County will bring employment opportunities along with revenue growth. People continue to move into Saratoga County from neighboring counties. We can expect near economic stability that others will not.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Additional information about the County's financial statements may be obtained from the Saratoga County Treasurer's Office, County Municipal Center, Building 1, 40 McMaster Street, Ballston Spa, New York 12020.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Government-Wide Financial Statements Statement of Net Position December 31, 2013

	P1	rimary Governi	ment		Component Uni	ts
	Governmental	Business- Type		Saratoga County	Saratoga County Water	
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>IDA</u>	<u>Authority</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:	*** *** ***					
Cash and equivalents	\$12,969,425	21,065,840	34,035,265	3,935,674	1,063,380	4,999,054
Receivables, net of allowance for	20.624.505	10.106.480	20 521 050	000 000	0.50.000	
uncollectibles	28,624,597	10,106,473	38,731,070	900,390	858,998	1,759,388
Due from other governments Due from other activities and funds	41,056,265	530,087	41,586,352	-	-	-
	5,666,917	94,640	5,761,557	-	<u>-</u>	-
Inventories	889,634	79,935	969,569	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	2,430,077	167,664	2,597,741	-	23,081	23,081
Restricted assets:	7.752.015		W W # 2 2 2 4			
Cash and equivalents	7,753,315	-	7,753,315	-	2,982,756	2,982,756
Resident assets	-	269,058	269,058	-	-	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated	105 152 152	107 100 000	000 046 100	160 100	50 500 100	***
depreciation	105,153,153	127,192,969	232,346,122	168,138	72,502,122	72,670,260
Total assets	204,543,383	159,506,666	364,050,049	5,004,202	77,430,337	82,434,539
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and other current						
liabilities	15,846,024	3,188,250	19,034,274	_	1,494,609	1,494,609
Due to other governments	23,540,271	-	23,540,271	-	6,700,190	6,700,190
Due to other activities and funds	27,635	2,449,976	2,477,611	-	-	-
Bond anticipation notes	-	18,500,000	18,500,000	-	-	-
Accrued compensated absences	2,485,606	783,722	3,269,328	-	16,494	16,494
Resident funds and security deposits	-	269,058	269,058	-	-	_
Retainage payable	49,706	886,158	935,864	_	-	-
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year	2,604,392	2,005,000	4,609,392	-	505,000	505,000
Due in more than one year	13,355,000	42,335,000	55,690,000	-	42,811,095	42,811,095
Self insured claims payable	16,774,927	-	16,774,927	_	-	-
Other postemployment benefits						
liability	107,060,244	36,219,222	143,279,466	-	65,353	65,353
Total liabilities	181,743,805	106,636,386	288,380,191	***************************************	51,592,741	51,592,741
Deferred inflows of resources -						
aggregated deferred inflows	11,318,270	234,828	11,553,098	-	-	-
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	93,708,153	64,352,969	158,061,122	168,138	25,634,152	25,802,290
Restricted for self-insurance						
contributed reserve	7,753,315	-	7,753,315	-	-	-
Restricted	27,996	_	27,996	_	2,982,756	2,982,756
Unrestricted (deficit)	(90,008,156)	(11,717,517)	(101,725,673)	4,836,064	(2,779,312)	2,056,752
Total net position	\$11,481,308	52,635,452	64,116,760	5,004,202	25,837,596	30,841,798

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Government-Wide Financial Statements Statement of Activities Year Ended December 31, 2013

		<u> </u>	Program Revenue Operating	Capital	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government	Revenue and Change Primary Government	es in Net Positior t	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component <u>Units</u>
Governmental activities:	(6						
General government support	\$ 84,247,068	10,260,068	2,676,429	•	(71,310,571)	1	(71,310,571)	•
Education	17,503,683	•	6,502,776	1	(11,000,907)	i	(11,000,907)	•
Public safety	33,542,848	2,066,973	627,686	•	(30,848,189)	1	(30,848,189)	1
Health	17,076,424	5,648,200	5,733,837	•	(5,694,387)	•	(5,694,387)	•
Transportation	30,410,132	1,548,635	4,571,068	1,078,347	(23,212,082)	•	(23,212,082)	1
Economic opportunity and development	63,265,528	726,039	18,794,777	•	(43,744,712)	•	(43,744,712)	*
Culture and recreation	1,399,673	680,658	29,218	1	(689,797)	r	(689,797)	1
Home and community services	5,856,721	22,500	570,073	1	(5,264,148)	1	(5,264,148)	ı
Interest on long-term debt	786,273	1	1	1	(786,273)	*	(786,273)	1
Total governmental activities	254,088,350	20,953,073	39,505,864	1,078,347	(192,551,066)	•	(192,551,066)	•
Business-type activities:								
Maplewood Manor Sewer District	26,414,785 13,002,426	18,761,732 15,338,835	1 1		• •	(7,653,053) 2,336,409	(7,653,053) 2,336,409	1 1
Total business-type activities	39,417,211	34,100,567	•	1		(5,316,644)	(5,316,644)	Фентироприя в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в
	\$ 293,505,561	55,053,640	39,505,864	1,078,347	(192,551,066)	(5,316,644)	(197,867,710)	1
Component unit:								
Saratoga County Water Authority	9	3,477,371	•	í	•	ŧ	1	(3,194,599)
Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency	\$ 337,758	862,625			1	1	1	524,867
	General revenue:	eneral revenue:	i de la companya de l		453 151 55		55 167 624	
	Non-property tax items	ax and refated t ax items	da itemis		110 973 992	1 1	110.973.992	, ,
	Intergovernmental transfers	ntal transfers				8,287,588	8,287,588	1
	Sales of proper	Sales of property and compensation for loss	sation for loss		6,926,198	40,226	6,966,424	(48,503)
	Interest earnings	525			40,888	3,024	43,912	50,217
	Other general revenue	evenue			3,102,776	150,801	3,253,577	ı
	Contributed capital assets	al assets			- 240.000	7,150,000	7,150,000	
	ivet transiers				C+7,007	(700,7		
	Total general reve	general revenue and transfers	srs		176,991,733	14,851,394	191,843,127	1,714
	Change in net position	sition			(15,559,333)	9,534,750	(6,024,583)	(2,668,018)
	Net position at beginning of year, as previsouly stated Prior period adjustment	ginning of year stment	, as previsouly s	tated	27,040,641	43,100,702	70,141,343	34,182,082 (672,266)
	Not to moising a solv		200000		27 040 641	73 100 702	70 141 243	33 500 816
	ivet position at beginning of year, as restated	ginning or year	, as restated		1 +0,0+0,72	43,100,702	(141,04)	030,200,610
	Net position at end of year	id of year			\$ 11,481,308	52,635,452	64,116,760	30,841,798

Fund Financial Statements Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds December 31, 2013

	General	Capital Projects Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total
Assets:				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 9,133,543	2,969,576	45,106	12,148,225
Taxes receivables, net of allowance				
for uncollectibles	17,519,243	-	-	17,519,243
Receivables from other governments	31,399,817	-	663,476	32,063,293
Other receivables, net of allowance				
for uncollectibles	10,782,345	95,626	146,394	11,024,365
Inventories	41,259	-	-	41,259
Due from other funds	3,169,075	246,317	2,251,525	5,666,917
Total assets	\$72,045,282	3,311,519	3,106,501	78,463,302
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balance Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued	s:			
liabilities	13,384,881	_	1,669,379	15,054,260
Retained percentages	-	11,765	37,941	49,706
Due to other governments	22,455,148	-	-	22,455,148
Total liabilities	35,840,029	11,765	1,707,320	37,559,114
Deferred inflows of resources -		-	·	
aggregated deferred inflows	18,312,044	_	6,047	18,318,091
Fund balances:				
Non-spendable	41,259	-	-	41,259
Restricted	· -		27,996	27,996
Assigned - appropriated	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Assigned - unappropriated	-	3,299,754	1,365,138	4,664,892
Unassigned	16,851,950	•		16,851,950
Total fund balances	17,893,209	3,299,754	1,393,134	22,586,097
Total liabilities, deferred				
inflows, and fund balances	<u>\$72,045,282</u>	3,311,519	3,106,501	78,463,302

Reconciliation of the Total Fund Balances in the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2013

Total fund balances in the fund financial statements for the Governmental Funds	\$ 22,586,097
This amount differs from the amount of net assets shown in the statement of net assets for governmental activities due to the following:	
Capital assets are included as assets in the government-wide statements and are added, net of accumulated depreciation.	105,153,153
Payments for retirement system contributions covering the period January 1, 2014 to March 31, 2014 are recognized as prepaid expenses, a current asset in the government-wide statements, net of \$1,472 reported in the internal service	2 429 605
fund. Levied but uncollected real property taxes reported as deferred inflows in the	2,428,605
Governmental Fund financial statements and collection of prior year taxes are recognized as revenue and additions to net assets in the government-wide	5.047.700
statements.	5,947,780
Compensated absences expensed as paid in governmental fund statements, expensed as incurred in entity wide statements, and reflected as liability on statement of net assets, net of \$1,333 reported in the internal service fund.	(2,484,273)
Revenue that was earned, measurable but not available is recorded as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	1,102,810
Significant inventories of materials and supplies are included in the government-wide statements as current assets.	848,375
Long-term debt accrued interest	(64,391)
Other postemployment benefits liability, net of \$300,109 reported in the internal service fund.	(106,760,135)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(15,895,000)
Assessment from a local government district is recognized as a long-term liability in the government-wide statements which will be recorded in the	
Governmental Fund financial statements in the year of settlement.	(1,085,123)
Internal service fund net deficit position is reported in the governmental funds.	(296,590)
Total net position of the governmental activities	\$ 11,481,308

Fund Financial Statements

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

Year Ended December 31, 2013

		Capital	Non-major	
		Projects	Governmental	
	<u>General</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue:				
Real property taxes	\$54,290,806	-	-	54,290,806
Other real property tax items	4,599,103	_	-	4,599,103
Non-property taxes	110,973,992	_	_	110,973,992
Departmental income	13,652,483	-	1,423,520	15,076,003
Intergovernmental charges	2,627,868	-	-	2,627,868
Use of money and property	435,499	4,959	17	440,475
Licenses and permits	37,619	-	-	37,619
Fines and forfeitures	340,342	-	53,279	393,621
Sale of property and compensation				
for loss	6,360,611	-	565,587	6,926,198
Miscellaneous	618,918	22,008	392,500	1,033,426
State aid	23,914,941	-	2,860,266	26,775,207
Federal aid	18,089,111	6,834	2,436,005	20,531,950
Total revenue	235,941,293	33,801	7,731,174	243,706,268
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government support	76,705,603	_	_	76,705,603
Education	16,926,487	-	_	16,926,487
Public safety	31,714,321	104,978	596,421	32,415,720
Health	16,506,853	-	-	16,506,853
Transportation	1,472,832	_	23,441,401	24,914,233
Economic opportunity and			, ,	, ,
development	60,550,754	-	786,591	61,337,345
Culture and recreation	1,008,539	6,978	· -	1,015,517
Home and community service	6,210,715		_	6,210,715
Capital outlay - debt interest	3,242,251	-	_	3,242,251
Total expenditures	214,338,355	111,956	24,824,413	239,274,724
Other financing sources (uses):		<u> </u>		
Interfund transfers in	946,293		17,386,886	18,333,179
Interfund transfers in	(17,108,739)	(444 195)		(17,552,934)
	(17,100,737)	(444,173)		(17,332,734)
Total other financing	(16.160.146)	(144.105)	17 204 004	700.045
sources (uses)	(16,162,446)	(444,195)	17,386,886	780,245
Net change in fund balances	5,440,492	_(522,350)	293,647	5,211,789
Fund balances at beginning of year,				
as previously stated	10,346,119	3,822,104	777,658	14,945,881
Prior period adjustment	2,106,598	***************************************	321,829	2,428,427
Fund balances at beginning of year, as restated	12,452,717	3,822,104	1,099,487	17,374,308
Fund balances at end of year	\$17,893,209	3,299,754	1,393,134	22,586,097
See accompanying notes to financial statements.				

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Change in Net Position in the Statement of Activities

Year Ended December 31, 2013

Net change in fund balances shown for total Governmental Funds		\$	5,211,789
This amount differs from the change in net assets of governmental activities shown in the statement of activities because of the following:			
Capital outlays for acquisition of capital assets are recorded in Governmental Funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This amount represents the differences between expenditures for acquisition of capital assets and depreciation expense for the period.			
Expenditures for acquisition of capital assets Depreciation expense	\$ 878,553 (5,463,755)		(4,585,202)
Revenue that was earned and measurable, but not available, is recorded as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	(0,100,100)		(6,853,150)
Collections of prior year real property taxes and other revenue are shown as deferred revenue in the prior year and current year revenue in the year collected. This amount represents collections of prior year unpaid taxes and other revenue received in 2013 that are deducted from revenue in the government-wide financial			
statements.			(3,722,276)
Expenditures for inventory within certain Governmental Funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time periods the items are consumed.			(214,604)
The annual payment for retirement system contributions is billed in advance for the payroll period April 1 to March 31. In the Governmental Funds, these contributions are shown as expenditures when the payment is due, which initially is December 15. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the payroll period they pertain to. The allocations for the period January 1 to March 31 of the subsequent year are shown as prepaid expenses. This is the difference between the amounts billed and allocated over the applicable periods.			73,141
Increase in other postemployment benefits liability is recorded in the statement of net position but not in the government funds, net of \$3,914 reported in the internal service fund.			(8,513,645)
Changes in compensated absences are recorded in the statement of net position and not in the governmental funds.			(55,846)
Changes in assessment liability are recognized in long-term liability in the government-wide statements.			643,606
Principal payments on long-term debt			2,450,000
Accrued interest on long-term debt			5,978
Internal service funds are proprietary funds that are combined with governmental activities on the government-wide statements.			876
Change in net position of governmental activities shown in the statement of activities		\$ (15,559,333)

Fund Financial Statements

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Adopted	Revised	Amounts	<u>Revised</u>
Revenue:				
Real property taxes	\$51,577,684	53,371,223	54,290,806	919,583
Other real property tax items	4,586,007	4,586,007	4,599,103	13,096
Non-property taxes	113,418,400	113,418,400	110,973,992	(2,444,408)
Departmental income	13,404,690	13,451,890	13,652,483	200,593
Intergovernmental charges	2,545,158	2,545,158	2,627,868	82,710
Use of money and property	431,587	431,587	435,499	3,912
Licenses and permits	22,000	22,000	37,619	15,619
Fines and forfeitures	362,533	362,533	340,342	(22,191)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	2,310,875	2,310,875	6,360,611	4,049,736
Miscellaneous	837,730	837,730	618,918	(218,812)
State aid	23,715,287	24,586,566	23,914,941	(671,625)
Federal aid	18,575,353	18,949,657	18,089,111	(860,546)
Total revenue	231,787,304	234,873,626	235,941,293	1,067,667
Expenditures:				
General government support	79,732,078	79,915,203	76,705,603	3,209,600
Education	17,807,573	18,310,653	16,926,487	1,384,166
Public safety	31,308,690	33,424,892	31,714,321	1,710,571
Health	18,624,527	18,717,293	16,506,853	2,210,440
Transportation	1,902,416	2,296,950	1,472,832	824,118
Economic opportunity and development	61,263,211	57,828,547	60,550,754	(2,722,207)
Culture and recreation	1,034,846	1,046,347	1,008,539	37,808
Home and community service	3,071,759	6,539,552	6,210,715	328,837
Debt service	3,242,252	3,242,252	3,242,251	1
Total expenditures	217,987,352	221,321,689	214,338,355	6,983,334
Other financing uses - net interfund				
transfers out	15,707,549	17,108,740	16,162,446	946,294
Net change in appropriated fund balance				
(budget) and fund balance (actual)	<u>\$(1,907,597)</u>	(3,556,803)	5,440,492	8,997,295
Fund balances at beginning of year, as previously stated			10,346,119	
Prior period adjustment			2,106,598	
Fund balances at beginning of year, as restated			12,452,717	
Fund balances at end of year			\$17,893,209	
See accompanying notes to financial statements.				

Fund Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds and Internal Service Fund December 31, 2013

		ness-type Activ Enterprise Fund		Internal Service
	Maplewood	Sewer		Fund Self
	Manor	<u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Insurance</u>
Assets:				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 2,373,107	18,692,733	21,065,840	821,201
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	9,855,533	250,940	10,106,473	80,989
Due from other governments	530,087	-	530,087	8,992,973
Due from other funds	-	94,640	94,640	-
Inventories	79,935	-	79,935	-
Prepaid expenses	34,488	133,176	167,664	1,472
Restricted assets:				
Cash and equivalents	131,200	-	131,200	7,753,315
Resident assets	137,858	-	137,858	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,925,413	124,267,556	127,192,969	-
Total assets	16,067,621	143,439,045	159,506,666	17,649,950
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	410,132	2,778,118	3,188,250	764,129
Due to other funds	2,099,280	350,696	2,449,976	27,635
Bond anticipation notes	-	18,500,000	18,500,000	-
Accrued compensated absences	612,762	170,960	783,722	1,333
Resident funds and security deposits	269,058	-	269,058	_
Retainage payable	-	886,158	886,158	_
Noncurrent liabilities:		·		
Due within one year	_	2,005,000	2,005,000	_
Due in more than one year	_	42,335,000	42,335,000	
Self insured claims payable		_	-	16,774,927
Other postemployment benefits liability	30,506,566	5,712,656	36,219,222	300,109
Total liabilities	33,897,798	72,738,588	106,636,386	17,868,133
Deferred inflows of resources - aggregated deferred				
inflows	25,737	209,091	234,828	50,772
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	2,925,413	61,427,556	64,352,969	-
Restricted for self insurance contributed reserve	-	-	-	7,753,315
Unrestricted (deficit)	(20,781,327)	9,063,810	(11,717,517)	(8,049,905)
Total net position	<u>\$(17,855,914)</u>	70,491,366	52,635,452	(296,590)

Fund Financial Statements

Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds and Internal Service Fund Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Busin	ities	Internal	
	Eı	nterprise Fund	S	Service
	Maplewood	Sewer		Fund Self
	<u>Manor</u>	District	<u>Total</u>	<u>Insurance</u>
Operating revenue:				
Rents and charges for sales and services	\$ -	15,338,835	15,338,835	-
Resident service revenue, net of allowances	18,761,732	-	18,761,732	-
Participant assessments	-	-	-	3,547,856
Sale of property and compensation for losses	-	40,226	40,226	-
Miscellaneous local sources	-	150,801	150,801	332,767
Other grants and revenue			_	18,880
Total operating revenue	18,761,732	15,529,862	34,291,594	3,899,503
Operating expenses:				
Costs of sales and services	24,101,637	6,294,408	30,396,045	3,898,627
Other postemployment benefits expense	2,040,885	375,204	2,416,089	_
Interest	•	3,707,702	3,707,702	-
Depreciation	272,263	2,625,112	2,897,375	
Total operating expenses	26,414,785	13,002,426	39,417,211	3,898,627
Operating income (loss)	(7,653,053)	2,527,436	(5,125,617)	876
Nonoperating revenue:				
Contributed capital items		7,150,000	7,150,000	-
Interest earnings	3,024		3,024	_
Total nonoperating revenue	3,024	7,150,000	7,153,024	-
Income (loss) before transfers	(7,650,029)	9,677,436	2,027,407	876
Intergovernmental transfer revenue (IGT)	8,287,588	-	8,287,588	-
Transfers to County	(780,245)	•••	(780,245)	-
Change in net position	(142,686)	9,677,436	9,534,750	876
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	_(17,713,228)	60,813,930	43,100,702	(297,466)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (17,855,914)	70,491,366	52,635,452	(296,590)

Fund Financial Statements

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds and Internal Service Fund Year Ended December 31, 2013

		ness-type Activ Enterprise Fund		Internal Service
Cash flows from operating activities:	Maplewood <u>Manor</u>	Sewer <u>District</u>	Subtotal	Fund Self Insurance
Cash received from charges to customers Cash received from residents and third-party payers	\$ - 22,108,522	15,973,550	15,973,550 22,108,522	1,346,384
Payment to employees, payroll taxes, and benefits Payment for interest	(20,362,568)	(4,083,063) (3,823,595)	(24,445,631) (3,823,595)	(50,150)
Payment to suppliers, vendors	(3,574,875)	(643,950)	(4,218,825)	(1,545,017)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,828,921)	7,422,942	5,594,021	(248,783)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:				
Intergovernmental transfers Transfers to County	4,739,473 (780,245)	-	4,739,473 (780,245)	-
Decrease in restricted cash and equivalents	-		-	753,726
Net cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities	3,959,228	***	3,959,228	753,726
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(32,663)	(18,075,587)	(18,108,250)	-
Net repayments of bond short-term financing	-	11,590,000	11,590,000	-
Repayments of long-term debt	-	_(1,955,000)	(1,955,000)	
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(32,663)	(8,440,587)	(8,473,250)	-
Cash flows from investing activities - interest earned on cash in time deposits	3,024	-	3,024	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	2,100,668	(1,017,645)	1,083,023	504,943
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	272,439	19,710,378	19,982,817	316,258
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,373,107	18,692,733	21,065,840	821,201
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash				
provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Operating gain (loss)	(7,653,053)	9,677,436	2,024,383	876
Depreciation expense	272,263	2,625,112	2,897,375	-
Contributed capital items	-	(7,150,000)	(7,150,000)	
Provision for doubtful accounts	15,557	-	15,557	-
Other postemployment benefits expense Changes in:	2,040,885	375,205	2,416,090	-
Receivables, net of allowances	1,028,079	464,597	1,492,676	(80,989)
Inventories	(2,124)	-	(2,124)	(00,707)
Prepaid expenses	(5,756)	(3,722)	(9,478)	1,083
Due from Saratoga County	617,370	_	617,370	(2,478,382)
Due from other funds	-	1,884	1,884	-
Due to Saratoga County	2,099,280	-	2,099,280	_
Estimated third-party payers settlements	(410,651)	-	(410,651)	_
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	238,133	688,644	926,777	2,298,464
Retainage payable	-	747,179	747,179	-
Accrued compensated absences	(81,616)	17,516	(64,100)	-
Other postemployment benefits expense	.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	3,913
Deferred inflows	12,712	(20,909)	(8,197)	6,252
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ (1,828,921)</u>	7,422,942	5,594,021	(248,783)

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2013

Assets	Agency <u>Funds</u>	Permanent Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Total Fiduciary <u>Funds</u>
	Ф 20 051 0 <i>6</i> 7	110 445		21 070 412
Cash and equivalents	\$ 30,951,967	118,445	-	31,070,412
Restricted cash		***	22,588	22,588
Total assets	30,951,967	118,445	22,588	31,093,000
Liabilities				
Agency liabilities	12,768,573	118,445	22,588	12,909,606
Due to other funds	3,283,946	_	-	3,283,946
Due to other governments	14,899,448		_	14,899,448
Total liabilities	30,951,967	118,445	22,588	31,093,000
Net position	<u>\$</u>			_

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position -Fiduciary Funds Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Private Purpose <u>Trust Fund</u>
Additions - interest earnings	\$ 176
Deductions - cemeteries	(176)
Change in net position	-
Net position at beginning of year	-
Net position at end of year	\$ -

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2013

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the County of Saratoga, New York (the County) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The accounting policies of the County conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying basic financial statements follows.

In preparing the basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(a) Financial Reporting Entity

The County was established in 1791 and is governed by the general laws of the State of New York (the State) and various local laws and ordinances. The County Board of Supervisors, which is the legislative body responsible for the overall operation of the County, consists of 23 supervisors representing the 19 towns and 2 cities within the County. The Town of Clifton Park and the City of Saratoga Springs each are represented by two Supervisors. The Chairman of the Board, elected by the Board each year, is the Chief Executive Officer of the County. The Board of Supervisors also appoints a County Administrator and a Clerk of the Board. The County Administrator acts as the Budget Officer. The County Treasurer, elected at large to a four-year term, is the Chief Fiscal Officer of the County. The County Clerk, Sheriff, and District Attorney are constitutional officials and are elected in accordance with constitutional provisions.

The County provides the following basic services: general government, education assistance for County residents attending community colleges, public safety, social services, health and nursing services, road maintenance, public improvements, and a part-county sewer system. The County administers the Employment and Training Program for Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties.

The financial reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government which is the County of Saratoga, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth in GASB Statement No. 14.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Financial Reporting Entity, Continued

In evaluating how to define the County for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependence. manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to influence operations significantly, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the County and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the County and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the County is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

Based on the application of these criteria, a brief review of each potential component unit addressed in defining the County's reporting entity follows:

Included In the Reporting Entity:

Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency - The Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency (the IDA) was created in 1971 by the New York State Legislature pursuant to Article 18-A and Section 890-h of the General Municipal Law. The members of the IDA Board are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. The County provides office space to support its operations. The IDA is considered a component unit of the County and is discretely presented. Complete financial statements of the component unit can be obtained from its administrative office: Administrative Office, Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency, 50 West High Street, Ballston Spa, New York 12020.

Saratoga County Water Authority - The Saratoga County Water Authority (the Authority) was created by the New York State Legislature. The governing board of the Authority is appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. Currently, the County provides no subsidy to the Authority, but ultimately is responsible for debt or operating deficits of the Authority. The Authority's debt is essentially supported by its operating revenue. The County does not appoint management of the Authority nor does it approve the Authority's budget, contracts, or hiring of staff. The County has no oversight responsibility for funds of the Authority. The Authority is comprised of 7 board members, 3 of whom are on the Saratoga County Board of Supervisors.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Financial Reporting Entity, Continued

<u>Excluded From the Reporting Entity</u> - Although the following organizations, functions, or activities are related to the County, they are not included in the County reporting entity because of the reasons noted:

Saratoga County Soil and Water Conservation District - The Saratoga County Soil and Water Conservation District (the District) was created by the New York State Legislature. The governing board of the District is appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. The County is not responsible for operating deficits of the District. The District cannot issue any debt. The County does not appoint management of the District nor does it approve the District's budget, contracts, or hiring of staff. The County has no oversight responsibility for the funds of the District.

Saratoga County Economic Development Corporation - The Saratoga Economic Development Corporation (the SEDC) was incorporated under the laws of New York State as a 501(c)(4) not-for-profit organization to promote economic growth within the County. Members of the governing board are not appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, and the County exercises no oversight responsibility. SEDC Board members have complete responsibility for management of the corporation and accountability for fiscal matters. The County is not liable for SEDC debt.

(b) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standards setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources (current assets less current liabilities) or economic resources (all assets and liabilities). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial reports.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting, as are the Proprietary Funds. All assets, liabilities and deferred inflows are recorded in these statements. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met. This measurement focus and basis of accounting is similar to private sector reporting.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation, Continued The Governmental Funds financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, generally only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances of these funds present increases (i.e. revenue and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e. expenditures and other financial uses) in net current assets.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, Governmental Funds revenue is recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when it becomes both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be reasonably determined and "available" means the related cash resources are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The County follows GAAP and considers property taxes available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Property taxes determined to be collectible after the 60-day period are recorded as deferred revenue. The County uses a similar availability period for other significant governmental revenue sources. In addition to property taxes, governmental revenue susceptible to accrual includes sales tax, State and Federal aid, and certain other significant revenues. Fines, permits, and other miscellaneous revenue are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received.

The County also reports deferred inflows on its fund financial statements for certain revenues other than property taxes. Deferred inflows arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred inflows also arise when the County receives resources before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies, general State aid, and other intergovernmental aid are received prior to the occurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the County has a legal claim to the resources, the deferred inflow is removed from the applicable balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Governmental Fund expenditures are recorded when the fund liability is incurred except that:

- Payment of prepaid expenses and purchase of inventory type items are recorded as expenditures when the related amounts are due and payable. This method is generally referred to as the "purchase" method, as opposed to the "consumption" method used in the government-wide financial statements.
- Principal and interest on indebtedness are recorded as expenditures when the related debt service amounts are due and payable, which normally approximates the date the debt is paid.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation, Continued

- Compensated absences, such as vacation leave and compensation time, which vest or accumulate with eligible employees, are recorded as expenditures in the payroll period that the leave credits are used by employees.
- Current pension costs payable to the New York State Retirement Systems are recorded as expenditures when billed by the Systems.
- Costs of acquiring capital assets are recorded as expenditures when the related acquisition amounts are due and payable.

(c) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include the following sections: management's discussion and analysis, government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, notes to financial statements, and other required supplemental information.

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report all of the County's non-fiduciary activities and eliminate most of the interfund activity normally included in the County's separate fund financial statements. Governmental activities, which are the County's main activities financed primarily by taxes and other intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which are intended to be self-sustaining activities financed by charges to customers using the services.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the County's activities at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses needed to provide specific services and the program revenue that is generated by those services. Program revenue includes charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions generated by and related to the applicable activity. General revenue includes real property taxes, sales taxes, other non-property taxes, interest earnings, and unrestricted intergovernmental revenue that generally can be used to finance most applicable activities. The statement of activities identifies the net expense or revenue from each activity and identifies the amount of general revenue needed to help finance the specific activities.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting

The accounts of the County are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The activities of each fund are accounted for within a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred inflows, fund balances, revenue, and expenditures. The accounts of each fund are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The County's fund types are as follows:

Fund Types:

- Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through Governmental Funds. The County's Governmental Fund types are as follows:
 - (1) General Fund is the principal operating fund of the County and accounts for the general tax revenue, miscellaneous receipts not allocated by law or contractual agreement to another fund, and general operating expenditures. This fund operates within the financial limits of an annual budget adopted by the Board of Supervisors.
 - (2) Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Special Revenue Funds of the County include the following:
 - <u>County Road Fund</u> is used to account for revenue generated to finance maintenance, repairs, and improvements to County roads and bridges, snow removal, and other transportation related purposes.
 - Road Machinery Fund is used to account for revenue generated to finance purchases, repairs, and maintenance of highway machinery, tools, and equipment.
 - <u>Employment and Training Fund</u> is used to account for Federal grants and other revenue generated to finance job training and employment activities.
 - <u>Federal Forfeitures Fund</u> is used to account for moneys received from the Federal Equitable Sharing program involving the proceeds of crime from Drug Enforcement Agency cases and certain moneys confiscated during police actions. This money is restricted to certain law enforcement activities.
 - (3) Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources generated for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets for governmental activities. Financing is generally provided from proceeds of bonds, notes, Federal and State grants, and transfers from other Governmental Funds.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting, Continued

<u>Proprietary Funds</u> represent the County's business-type activities, and include Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds. Enterprise Funds are used to report activities for which fees are charged to external customers for goods and services provided, and the County's fee pricing policies are designed to recover the costs of providing such services, including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service. Internal Service Funds may be used to report any activity that provides goods and services to other funds or departments on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The County reports the following Enterprise Funds:

- <u>Maplewood Manor Fund</u> is used to account for the operations of the County of Saratoga Maplewood Manor (SCMM or Maplewood Manor). SCMM is a long-term care skilled nursing facility which provides room, board, and health care to eligible individuals.
- <u>Sewer District Fund</u> is used to report operations of the County's wastewater treatment facilities and sanitary sewer system that is provided to residents and organizations located within the County's Sewer District.

The County reports the following Internal Service Fund:

• <u>Self-Insurance Fund</u> is used to account for the County's self-insured workers' compensation plan that provides workers' compensation insurance coverage for County employees and for other local governments and related organizations located within the County.

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a Proprietary Fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of these funds is charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

<u>Fiduciary Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for fiduciary activities. Fiduciary activities are those in which the County acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the County-wide financial statements because their resources do not belong to the County and are not available to be used.

The County reports the following Fiduciary Funds:

- Agency Fund is used to account for monies and other resources held by the County in a trustee or agent pending payment to the applicable agencies.
- <u>Private Purpose Trust Fund</u> is used to account for monies donated to the County to benefit certain private cemeteries and other non-County operations.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting, Continued

<u>Component Units</u> - The component units consist of the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and the Saratoga County Water Authority.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

(e) General Budget Process

The County adopts an annual budget for its main operating funds. Prior to November 15 of each year, the County Administrator submits to the Board of Supervisors a proposed tentative operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes expenditures and the sources of financing. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. Prior to December 20, the budget is adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The County Administrator is authorized to approve budget transfer requests within departments within a fund; however, any revisions that alter total expenditures of any department or fund must be approved by the Board of Supervisors. These budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Budgetary controls are established for the Capital Projects Fund through resolutions authorizing individual projects that remain in effect for the life of the project. Budgets are prepared for Proprietary Funds primarily to establish the estimated contributions required from other funds.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in the Governmental Funds. Open encumbrances at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances since the commitments do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

Budgetary controls for certain special grants are established in accordance with the applicable grant agreements, which may cover a period other than the County's fiscal year. Budgetary controls for the Federal Forfeitures Fund are established on an as needed basis after revenue has been received.

A comparison of General Fund transactions with the original and revised budget estimates is shown in the fund financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(f) Cash and Equivalents

The carrying amount of cash and equivalents at December 31, 2013 totaled \$72,881,580. These deposits were entirely covered by Federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the County's agent in the County's name, except for approximately \$3.7 million, which was entirely covered the next business day.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Proprietary Funds and component units consider all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

(g) Accounts Receivable

SCMM's accounts receivable are reported herein, net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts, of \$700,000 at December 31, 2013.

(h) Inventories

Inventories in the government-wide financial statements are comprised of general and highway supplies (governmental activities), prescription drugs, medical, and other supplies (SCMM) and are valued at the lower of cost or market. In the Governmental Funds expenditures are recognized when inventory is purchased, but for financial statement purposes, the year-end balance on hand is reported as an asset in the balance sheet with a related reservation of the fund balance for the maximum amount allowed for inventory levels.

(i) Resident Assets

SCMM requires that private pay residents provide security deposits as a condition of admission. These security deposits are classified as assets limited as to use. Patient funds, which are expended on personal items at the direction of the Maplewood Manor patients, are also in resident assets. A corresponding current liability has been recorded to reflect the security deposits, to be returned to the residents when they are discharged, and the patient funds.

(i) Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, such as roads and bridges. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial unit cost of \$10,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Capital Assets, Continued

Capital assets of the County are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives.

Asset	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Improvements other than buildings	20
Vehicles	5
Computer equipment	5
Other equipment	5-10
Roads	18
Bridges	50
Sewer infrastructure	30

(k) Compensated Absences

As described in the union contract between the County and Local 846 of the Civil Service Employees' Association, employees are granted the following compensated absences each year:

Personal leave	1-4 days
Compensatory leave	as accrued
Vacation	10-25 days

Vacation days granted are increased on the basis of longevity of service to the maximum of 25 days. Vacation days do not vest. However, unused vacation days may be carried forward three months into the succeeding year upon approval by the Personnel Department. Accordingly, liabilities for leave time of \$3,269,328 are reported as accrued compensated absences in the government-wide financial statements.

(l) Deferred Inflows

Deferred inflows arise where asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. The County has reported deferred inflows of \$5,947,780 for real property taxes and \$12,364,264 for various departmental income in the general fund and \$6,047 for grant revenue in the employment and training fund. Such amounts have been deemed to be measureable but not "available" pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles. Deferred inflows in the government-wide statement of net position includes \$11,318,270 for governmental grants not yet expended in governmental activities and \$234,828 for advanced payment received in the proprietary funds.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Equity and Fund Balance Classifications

In the government-wide statements equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- i) Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- ii) Restricted net position consists of net position with constraints placed on its use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- iii) Unrestricted consists of net position without constraints.
- In fiscal 2011, the County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). GASB 54 changed the classification of fund balance to focus on the constraints imposed on resources in governmental funds, instead of the previous focus on availability for appropriation.
 - Fund balance is now broken down into five different classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.
 - i) Nonspendable consists of assets that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact, including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale, and principal of endowments.
 - ii) Restricted consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. At December 31, 2013, the County reported \$27,996 restricted in its federal forfeitures fund.
 - iii) Committed consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority before the end of the fiscal year, and that require the same level of formal action to remove the constraint. The County Board of Supervisors is the decision-making authority that can, by Board resolution, commit fund balance. There are no committed fund balances at December 31, 2013.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Equity and Fund Balance Classifications, Continued

- iv) Assigned consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the government's highest level of decision-making authority, or by their designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the general fund, and in funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance.
- v) Unassigned represents the residual classification for the government's general fund, and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the general fund, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

When resources are available from multiple classifications, the County spends funds in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, unassigned.

(n) Real Property Taxes

The levy and collection of real property taxes is governed by the Real Property Tax Law of the State of New York. Real property taxes are levied each year and become a property lien on January 1. County taxes are levied together with town taxes as a single tax bill. The tax levy is fully accrued at the beginning of the fiscal year and accounted for in the General Fund. Accruals for amounts due to other funds are recorded in the General Fund for the portion of the tax levy allocated to other funds or activities. The current year's property taxes are levied based on the assessed value of real property within the County. The town tax collecting officials are responsible for collection of taxes until the warrant for collection expires on March 31. At that time, settlement proceedings take place wherein the County becomes the enforcement agent for tax liens on all County real property except property within the cities of Saratoga Springs and Mechanicville. These cities assess and collect all County taxes on property within the cities and serve as enforcement agent for tax liens on such property. County taxes collected by these cities are remitted to the County periodically.

The County enforces collection of unpaid taxes levied by the villages and non-city school districts located within the County. Uncollected tax accounts are returned to the County in November of each year for collection. Any amounts remaining unpaid are relevied in the County's subsequent January 1 tax levy. On or before the next April 1, the County is required to pay the villages and school districts the amount of unpaid taxes returned for collection and enforcement. Unpaid village and school taxes are included in the financial statements as taxes receivable, and are offset by corresponding liabilities to the applicable village and school district governments.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(o) Non-Property Taxes

The primary non-property tax item is sales tax. Effective June 1, 1982, the County enacted a 3% County-wide sales tax, which it shares with other local governments within the County. Sales tax is initially recorded in an Agency Fund to facilitate distribution to local governments and allocation of the portion retained by the County.

(p) Resident Service Revenue, Net

Net resident service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from residents, third-party payers, and others for services rendered.

Revenue under third-party payer agreements is subject to audit and retroactive adjustment. Provisions for estimated third-party payer settlements are provided in the period the related services are rendered. Differences between the estimated amounts accrued and interim and final settlements are reported in operations in the year of settlement.

(q) Prior Period Adjustment

In 2013, The County adjusted its beginning fund balances to eliminate compensated absences in accordance with generally accepted account principles, as these liabilities will not be eliminated through current expendable resources. Compensated absences liabilities are reflected in the government-wide financial statements.

(2) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are comprised of \$269,058 in security deposits and patient funds which are expended on personal items at the direction of the SCMM patients and \$7,753,315 of workers' compensation reserve funds.

(3) Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	Balance January 1,			Balance December 31,
Governmental Activities	<u>2013</u>	Additions	Retirements	<u>2013</u>
Land	\$ 4,387,793	388,063	*	4,775,856
Buildings	54,510,089	28,392	(1,166,992)	53,371,489
Autos	17,929,996	210,669	-	18,140,665
Machinery and equipment	9,226,122	755,831	-	9,981,953
Infrastructure	91,024,118	662,590	-	91,686,708
Construction work in progress	11,733,105	_	_	11,733,105
Total capital assets	188,811,223	2,045,545	(1,166,992)	189,689,776

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Capital Assets, Continued

	Balance			Balance
	January 1,			December 31,
Governmental Activities	<u>2013</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Retirements	<u>2013</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	\$ 19,837,884	1,790,827	-	21,628,711
Autos	10,833,932	5,442,776	-	16,276,708
Machinery and equipment	4,522,495	115,573	-	4,638,068
Infrastructure	43,878,557	(1,885,421)	-	41,993,136
Total accumulated				
depreciation	79,072,868	5,463,755	_	84,536,623
Net capital assets	\$109,738,355	(3,418,210)	(1,166,992)	105,153,153

Depreciation expense was charged to the following governmental activities during 2013:

General government support	\$ 1,579,803
Public safety	607,920
Health	185,207
Transportation	4,897,821
Economic opportunity and development	78,425
Home and community services	(1,885,421)
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>5,463,755</u>

The County adjusted its depreciation records for infrastructure associated with the implementation of a new capital assets accounting system during 2014, which is reported above net of the change.

	Balance			Balance
	January 1,		Retirements/	December 31,
Maplewood Manor	<u>2013</u>	Additions	Reclassifications	<u>2013</u>
Land	\$ 54,000	-	-	54,000
Buildings	8,829,997	22,900	(5,460)	8,847,437
Improvements other than				
buildings	140,773	-	-	140,773
Machinery and equipment	 4,894,200	9,763	(7,366)	4,896,597
Total capital assets	 13,918,970	32,663	(12,826)	13,938,807

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Capital Assets, Continued

		Balance			Balance
		January 1,		Retirements/	December 31,
Maplewood Manor		<u>2013</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reclassifications	<u>2013</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings	\$	6,329,506	151,278	(5,460)	6,475,324
Improvements other than					
buildings		138,277	229	-	138,506
Machinery and equipment	_	4,286,174	120,756	(7,366)	4,399,564
Total accumulated					
depreciation		10,753,957	272,263	(12,826)	11,013,394
Net capital assets	\$	3,165,013			2,925,413

Depreciation expense charged to SCMM activity during 2013 was \$272,263.

	Balance			Balance
	January 1,		Retirements/	December 31,
Sewer District	<u>2013</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reclassifications	<u>2013</u>
Land	\$ 35,000	-	-	35,000
Buildings	155,469,610	3,966,848	•	159,436,458
Autos	1,358,973	-	(446,193)	912,780
Machinery and equipment	1,295,187	302,577	-	1,597,764
Infrastructure	52,685,074	21,219,928		73,905,002
Total capital assets	210,843,844	25,489,353	(446,193)	235,887,004
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	70,344,509	1,472,166	***	71,816,675
Autos	738,269	-	(182,427)	555,842
Machinery and equipment	109,969	51,411	-	161,380
Infrastructure	37,984,016	1,101,535	-	39,085,551
Total accumulated				
depreciation	109,176,763	2,625,112	(182,427)	111,619,448
Net capital assets	\$101,667,081			124,267,556

Depreciation expense charged to the Sewer District activity during 2013 was \$2,625,112. The District also recognized \$7,150,000 in estimated contributed capital assets from developers and businesses.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(4) Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the County has numerous transactions between funds, including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services. These transactions are recorded as interfund revenues, interfund transfers, and expenditures in the respective funds.

Individual interfund receivable and payable balances at December 31, 2013 arising from these transactions were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>]	Interfund Receivables	Interfund <u>Payables</u>
General Fund	\$	3,169,075	_
Special Revenue Funds:	•	, , , , , , , ,	
County Road Fund		1,790,338	-
Road Machinery		421,011	-
Employment and Training Fund		40,176	-
Capital Projects Fund		246,317	-
Proprietary Funds:			
Maplewood Manor		-	2,099,280
Sewer District		94,640	350,696
Internal Service Fund		-	27,635
Fiduciary Funds - Agency		-	<u>3,283,946</u>
Totals	\$	<u>5,761,557</u>	<u>5,761,557</u>
Interfund transfers during the year ended December 31, 2013	were a	as follows:	
		Interfund	Interfund
	<u>T</u> :	ransfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$	946,293	17,108,739
Special Revenue Funds:			,
County Road Fund		15,107,562	-
Machinery Fund		2,279,324	-
Capital Project Fund		-	444,195
Maplewood Manor	***	_	780,245
Totals	\$]	18,333,179	18,333,179

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(5) Deferred Inflows of Resources

Certain revenues have been deferred in the fund and/or government-wide statements as the revenue relates to future reporting periods:

	Statement of net position	Balance sheet governmental <u>funds</u>
Advance payments received	\$ 234,828	-
Grant revenue	11,318,270	12,370,311
Tax revenue		5,947,780
	\$ <u>11,553,098</u>	18,318,091

(6) Retirement System

Retirement Plan - The County participates in the New York State and Local Retirement System, Employees Retirement System program (ERS or the System). This is a cost sharing multiple public employer retirement system. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the System. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the System and for the custody and control of their funds. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244.

Funding Policy - The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 (ERS) or January 9, 2010 (PFRS) and before April 1, 2012 who generally contribute 3% of their salary for the entire length of service. Those joining on or after April 1, 2012 are required to contribute between 3% and 6% dependent upon their salary for their entire working career. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressed used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100% of the contributions required, and were as follows:

2013	\$ 12,336,753
2012	12,370,870
2011	12,815,354

The County's contributions made to the System were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(7) Liabilities to Other Governments

As indicated in note 1(m), the County acts as a tax enforcement agent for its villages and non-city school districts. The County also receives other monies which are distributed to certain local governments. The following represents the liabilities "due to other governments" in the governmental activities at December 31, 2013:

Due to villages	\$ 410,245
Due to school districts	12,124,375
Due to districts for special levies	798,078
Due to other governments and agencies	10,207,573
	\$ 23,540,271

(8) Indebtedness

The following is a summary of the County's indebtedness:

-	•	•					
Bond Anticipation N Sewer Fund	otes Sewer I	Fund: Payable at					Payable at
		January 1, 2013		tions		icipal nents	December 31, 2013
Bond anticipation notes (BANs)	\$	<u>6,910,000</u>	11,590				18,500,000
Governmental Funds	Payable at January 1,	A 1 1%	Principal	Payab Decemb	oer 31,	Due Within	Due in More Than
General obligation bonds \$	2013 18,345,000	Additions	Payments 2,450,000	201 15,895	_	One Year 2,540,000	One Year 13,355,000
General Obligation B \$5,180,000 MBB \$200,000 to \$	A Recovery						4,450,000
\$6,760,000 Emer annual install interest at 3.73	lments of \$						4,365,000
\$11,819,000 Eme in annual insta interest at 4%	allments of S					,	_7,080,000
Total gene	eral obligation	n bonds				\$	15,895,000

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Indebtedness, Continued

General Obligation Bonds, Continued

	Payable at January 1,		Principal	Payable at December 31,	Due Within	Due in More Than	
Sewer Fund	2013	Additions	<u>Payments</u>	2013	One Year	One Year	
State loans payable General obligation bonds	\$ 4,985,000 41,310,000	-	965,000 990,000	4,020,000 40,320,000	990,000	3,030,000 39,305,000	
	\$ 46,295,000		1,955,000	44,340,000	2,005,000	42,335,000	
State Loans Payable \$16,501,800 Revenue Bond Series 1997A by New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation for the financing of the sewer plant upgrade with a maturity date of August 15, 2017, and interest rates from 1.82% to 3.00%. \$3,935,000							
\$350,909 Revenue Bond Series 1999A by New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation, due in annual installments through 2017, with interest at 2.01% to 3.01%.							
Total state		\$ <u>4,020,000</u>					
General Obligation Bonds \$5,200,000 County Sewer District serial bonds, due in annual installments of \$245,000 to \$335,000 through 2023, with interest at 3% to 4%. \$2,840,000							
\$23,000,000 Coun in annual insta interest at 4% t		21,400,000					
\$16,990,000 Coun in annual insta interest at 4% t	allments of \$			-		16,080,000	
Total gener	al obligation	bonds			9	\$ <u>40,320,000</u>	

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Indebtedness, Continued

The annual requirements to amortize outstanding bonds and loans payable as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

Governmental	Funds:
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(MBBA Recovery Act Bonds) 2009		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$	200,000	263,629	463,629
2015		205,000	255,409	460,409
2016		215,000	246,984	461,984
2017		225,000	235,997	460,997
2018-2022		235,000	224,500	459,500
2023-2027		1,365,000	920,590	2,285,590
2028-2029		1,640,000	450,290	2,090,290
2029		<u>365,000</u>	23,959	388,959
Total		4,450,000	2,621,358	7,071,358
(Emergency Radio Communications				
Towers Serial Bonds) 2009		Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014		655,000	172,963	827,963
2015		685,000	148,400	833,400
2016		715,000	121,000	836,000
2017		740,000	92,400	832,400
2018		770,000	62,800	832,800
2019		800,000	32,000	_832,000
Total		4,365,000	629,563	4,994,563
(Emergency Radio Communications				
Towers Serial Bonds) 2010		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014		1,685,000	283,200	1,968,200
2015		1,740,000	215,800	1,955,800
2016		1,800,000	146,200	1,946,200
2017	_	1,855,000	74,200	1,929,200
Total	_	7,080,000	_719,400	7,799,400
Total Governmental Funds	\$]	15,895,000	3,970,321	<u>19,865,321</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Indebtedness, Continued

Proprietary Funds:			
State Loans Payable	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$ 990,000	98,244	1,088,244
2015	1,015,000	80,217	1,095,217
2016	1,050,000	56,623	1,106,623
2017	965,000	28,915	993,915
Total	4,020,000	263,999	4,283,999
General Obligation Bonds - County			
Sewer District Bonds	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	245,000	106,050	351,050
2015	250,000	98,700	348,700
2016	260,000	91,200	351,200
2017	265,000	83,400	348,400
2018	275,000	72,800	347,800
2019-2023	1,545,000	<u>190,400</u>	1,735,400
Total	2,840,000	642,550	3,482,550
(Sewer Expansion) 2009	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	445,000	951,953	1,396,953
2015	465,000	934,153	1,399,153
2016	490,000	915,553	1,405,553
2017	510,000	895,953	1,405,953
2018	535,000	875,553	1,410,553
2019-2023	3,060,000	4,036,563	7,096,563
2024-2028	3,815,000	3,363,475	7,178,475
2029-2033	4,765,000	2,434,298	7,199,298
2033-2038	5,955,000	1,197,238	7,152,238
2039	1,360,000	64,600	1,424,600
Total	21,400,000	15,669,339	37,069,339

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Indebtedness, Continued

Proprietary Funds, Continued:

(Sewer Expansion) 2010		Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$	325,000	665,779	990,779
2015		340,000	652,779	992,779
2016		355,000	639,179	994,179
2017		365,000	624,979	989,979
2018		380,000	610,379	990,379
2019-2023		2,145,000	2,811,294	4,956,294
2024-2028		2,685,000	2,342,094	5,027,094
2029-2033		3,380,000	1,746,378	5,126,378
2034-2038		4,180,000	968,919	5,148,919
2039-2040		1,925,000	127,313	2,052,313
Total	1	6,080,000	11,189,093	27,269,093
Total general obligation bonds	\$ 4	4,340,000	27,764,981	72,104,981

(9) Postemployment Employee Benefits

(a) Plan Description

The County provides a single-employer self-insured medical plan (the Plan) that offers two options. The Plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance and prescription drug coverage for eligible retirees and their spouses through the County's Plan, which covers both active and retired members. Benefit provisions are established through negotiations between the County and the unions, representing employees, and are renegotiated at the end of each of the bargaining periods.

(b) Funding Policy

Contribution requirements also are negotiated between the County and union representatives. The County contributes a percentage of the cost of current year premiums for eligible retired Plan members and their spouses. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the County contributed \$9,846,457 to the Plan. Plan members receiving benefits hired on or after January 1, 2000 contribute 15% of their premium costs.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Postemployment Employee Benefits, Continued

(c) Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The County's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year. Unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) are amortized over a period not to exceed 30 years. The County's OPEB expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$20,780,105. The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the Plan, and changes in the County's net OPEB obligation to the Plan:

	<u>Total</u>	Governmental Activities	Business- Type <u>Activities</u>
Annual required contribution Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to annual required contribution	\$ 22,845,476 5,293,833 (7,359,204)	17,232,528 3,941,708 (5,479,551)	5,612,948 1,352,125 (1,879,653)
Annual OPEB cost (expense) Contributions made	20,780,105 (9,846,457)	15,694,685 (7,177,126)	5,085,420 (2,669,331)
Net OPEB obligation for 2013 Net OPEB obligation at beginning of year	10,933,648 132,345,818	8,517,559 98,542,685	2,416,089 33,803,133
Net OPEB obligation at end of year	\$ 143,279,466	107,060,244	36,219,222

Included in government activities is \$300,109 in OPEB obligation recorded in the internal service fund, which is reported in the reconciliation on page 12 as part of the \$(296,590) net deficit position.

The County's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the Plan, and the net OPEB obligation is as follows:

Fiscal	Annual	Percentage of	Net OPEB
Year	OPEB	Annual OPEB	Obligation
Ended	Cost	Cost Contributed	at Year End
12/31/2013	\$ 20,780,105	47.4%	143,279,466
12/31/2012	32,605,593	25.5%	132,345,818
12/31/2011	31,283,537	27.2%	108,053,423

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Postemployment Employee Benefits, Continued

(d) Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of December 31, 2013, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$213,915,031, all of which was unfunded.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing Plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the Plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

(e) Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive Plan (the Plan as understood by the employer and Plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and Plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

- Retirement Age for Active Employees The rates of decrement due to retirement based on the experience under the New York State and Local Retirement System were prepared by the Department of Civil Service's actuarial consultant in the report titled, "Development of Recommended Actuarial Assumptions for New York State/SUNY GASB 45 Valuation."
- Marital Status It is assumed that 70% of retirees will be married at the time of their retirement, and the male spouse is assumed to be approximately three years older than the female.
- Mortality Life expectancies were based on RP-2000 mortality tables for males and for females.
- Turnover The rates of decrement due to turnover based on the experience under the New York State and Local Retirement System were prepared by the Department of Civil Service's actuarial consultant in the report titled, "Development of Recommended Actuarial Assumptions for New York State/SUNY GASB 45 Valuation."
- Healthcare Cost Trend Rate The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums was based on projections of the Office of the Actuary at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. A rate of 11% initially, reduced to an ultimate rate of 5% after six years, was used.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Postemployment Employee Benefits, Continued

(e) Methods and Assumptions, Continued

- Health Insurance Premiums The 2009 health insurance premiums for retirees were used as the basis for calculation of the present value of total benefits to be paid.
- Inflation Rate The expected long-term inflation assumption of 3.3% was based on projected changes in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) in The 2008 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds for an intermediate growth scenario.
- Payroll Growth Rate The expected long-term payroll growth rate was assumed to equal the rate of inflation.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the County's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 4% was used in 2013. In addition, a simplified version of the entry age actuarial cost method was used. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2013 was 30 years.

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Commitments

On March 8, 2013, the County accepted final settlement of a liability with the Hudson River Black River Regulating District (HRBRRD) for its assessments through June 30, 2013 of \$1,210,824. The County also recorded its share of the agreed upon assessment for the period ending June 30, 2013, of which \$517,905 relates to the County's fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. The County's liability at December 31, 2012 under this settlement agreement was \$1,728,729. The County has the right to offset certain property taxes and in 2013, the County allowed an offset of \$643,606 to HRBRRD. The liability at December 31, 2013 is \$1,085,123.

As stipulated by the consent agreement approved by the County on March 8, 2013, the County is assessed by HRBRRD for his share of the operating costs to operate the Upper Hudson River Watershed. The agreement requires the County to credit the real property tax levy assessments for county and school district taxes the following annual amounts:

2013 - 2014	\$ 1,035,809
2014 - 2015	1,035,809
2015 - 2016	1,035,809
2016 - 2017	1,035,809
2017 - 2018	1,035,809

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(10) Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

(b) Litigation

The County and its nursing home are named defendants in two negligence cases that will be settled through insurance programs subject to deductable amounts. The County estimates a maximum range of loss of approximately \$100,000 pending the outcome of the settlement.

(c) Grant Programs

The County participates in a number of grant programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The audits of these programs may be conducted, in accordance with grantor requirements, on a periodic basis. Accordingly, the County's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at some future date. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time although the County believes, based upon its review of current activity and prior experience, the amount of such disallowances, if any, will be minimal.

(d) Contracts

The County has entered into various contracts with outside vendors for goods and services, which were unperformed at year-end. The County has provided authority to fund these transactions in the subsequent year's budget.

(e) Environmental Risks

Certain facilities are subject to Federal, State, and local regulations relating to the discharge of materials into the environment. Compliance with these provisions has not had, nor does the County expect such compliance to have, any material effect upon the capital expenditures or financial condition of the County. Management believes that its current practices and procedures for control and disposition of regulated wastes comply with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements.

(11) Self Insurance (Internal Service) Fund

The County established its own self-insurance plan for workers' compensation under Local Law Nos. 1 and 2, 1956, pursuant to Article 5 of the Workers' Compensation Law. The plan is open to any eligible municipality or public entity for participation. There were participants at December 31, 2012. The County is responsible for administration of the plan and its reserves. The plan purchases commercial insurance for employer's liability in third-party suits; the limit is \$1,000,000 with a retention of \$10,000. Settled claims have not resulted in a claim against this excess liability coverage since the inception of the plan.

All funds of the County participate in the program and make payments to the self-insurance fund based on historical estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophe losses. A balance in the amount of \$7,753,315 was reserved at December 31, 2013.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(11) Self Insurance (Internal Service) Fund, Continued

Claims and judgments are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Losses," which requires that claims and judgments be recognized when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. A claims liability of \$16,774,927 at December 31, 2013 has been recorded in accrued liabilities in the fund. Changes in the claims liability for 2013 were:

	Current Year		
	Claims and		
Balance	Changes in	Claim	Balance
January 1, 2013	Estimates	Payments	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
\$ 14,986,932	3,796,654	2,008,659	16,774,927

(12) Subsequent Event

On June 5, 2014, the County issued a Public Improvement Serial Bond for \$18,200,000 with payment due through 2034, and interest ranging from 1% to 3.25%, for improvements related to its sewer district expansion of County Sewer District #1.

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units

(a) Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency

Industrial Revenue Bond and Note Transactions - Certain industrial development revenue bonds and notes issued by the IDA are secured by property that is leased to companies and is retired by lease payments. The bonds and notes are not obligations of the IDA, the County, or New York State. The IDA does not record the assets or liabilities resulting from completed bond and note issuances in its accounts since its primary function is to arrange the financing between the borrowing companies and the bond and note holders, and funds arising there from are controlled by trustees or banks acting as fiscal agents. For providing this conduit debt financing service, the IDA receives bond administration fees from the borrowing companies. Such administrative fee income is recognized immediately upon issuance of bonds and notes, or the closing of straight lease transactions. At December 31, 2013, the outstanding financing balance of the bonds and notes (issued in the name of the IDA) of the borrowing companies on open projects was \$56,217,299.

Investment Policy - The IDA's investment policies are governed by statutes of the State. Agency monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Treasurer of the IDA is authorized to use demand, savings, and money market accounts and certificates of deposit.

Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by Federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States of America and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and school districts.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units

(a) Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency, Continued

Deposits and investments at December 31, 2013 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or collateral investments, as required.

Capital Asset -	Balance		Balance
	January 1,	Net	December 31,
	<u>2013</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>2013</u>
Land for railroad spur	\$ 168.138	<u></u>	168,138

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority

Organization - The Saratoga County Water Authority (Authority) was created during 1990 as a public benefit corporation under New York State Public Authorities Law Title 8-F of Article 5. The Authority is a component unit of the County. The Authority is charged with providing water services for public benefit. A governing board of seven members, appointed by the chairperson of the Board of Supervisors of Saratoga County governs the Authority.

The Authority began operations during February 2010 with the substantial completion of the Saratoga County Water Treatment and Transmission Facilities System (System). The System is designed to provide safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water to the residents of Saratoga County.

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

<u>Accounting Method</u> - The Authority's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to the Authority is determined by its measurement focus. The transactions of the Authority are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With the measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operations are included on the statement of net position. Net position is segregated into restricted and unrestricted components, as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by the net outstanding debt balances;
- Restricted net position has constraints placed on use by the Authority's Revenue Bond,
 and
- Unrestricted net position consists of assets and liabilities that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets, net of related debt or restricted net position.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. The Authority distinguishes operating revenue and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing water services. The principal operating revenue of the Authority are charges to customers for user services. Operating expenses include the costs associated with providing those user services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

In preparing financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u> - Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash deposits and other short-term investments, whether unrestricted or restricted, with original maturities of three months or less.

Statutes authorize the Authority to maintain deposits with financial institutions and to invest in certificates of deposit, obligations of New York State, the United States Government and its agencies, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. obligations.

Unrestricted cash deposits with financial institutions are either covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized by securities held by the pledging bank's trust department in the Authority's name, or U.S. Government and/or federal agency securities held by the Trustee. Restricted cash equivalents and investments are held in the Authority's name by their custodian and; therefore, not subject to custodial risk. The Authority's restricted cash equivalents are considered investments for cash flow statement purposes.

Accounts Receivable - Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a periodic basis. Management determines if an allowance for doubtful accounts is needed by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts as well as regularly economic conditions. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded as income when received. Management has provided for an allowance of \$1,426,985 and \$1,254,249 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, relating to the receivable from the Luther Forest Economic Development Corporation.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net - Capital assets, are recorded at cost, except for contributed property and equipment, which is recorded at fair market value or the contributor's net book value if fair market value is not readily ascertainable. Expenditures for acquisitions, renewals, and betterments are capitalized, whereas maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. The Authority uses a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 to analyze expenditures for capitalization. When equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of, the appropriate accounts are relieved of costs and accumulated depreciation, and any resultant gain or loss is credited or charged to operations.

Interest expenses incurred during construction of assets are capitalized. Constructed assets financed with the proceeds of tax-exempt debt (if those funds are externally restricted to finance the acquisitions of the asset or used to service the related debt) include capitalized interest to the extent that interest cost over the asset construction period exceeds interest earned on related interest-bearing investments acquired with proceeds of the related tax-exempt borrowing.

Depreciation is provided for in amounts to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives established to determine depreciation for vehicles, machinery, and equipment vary from three to twenty years. Building and building improvements are depreciated over thirty years. Land improvements are depreciated over twenty years. Infrastructure is depreciated over forty years.

The Authority evaluated prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting property and equipment to determine if impairment of any capital assets has occurred. A capital asset is considered impaired if both (a) the decline in service utility of the capital asset is large in magnitude and (b) the event or change in circumstance is outside the normal life cycle of the capital asset. There were no impaired capital assets at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

<u>Tax Status</u> - The Authority is exempt from federal income taxes under Internal Revenue Service Code Section 115.

<u>Restricted Assets</u> - In accordance with the terms of the Authority's bond indenture, the use of certain Authority assets is restricted for specific purposes as summarized below:

	December 31, <u>2013</u>
Construction fund	\$ 349,672
Debt service reserve fund	2,623,810
Accrued interest and other	9,274
Total cash and cash equivalents held with fiscal agent	\$ <u>2,982,756</u>

<u>Property, Plant and Equipment, Net</u> - A summary of the Authority's property and equipment, net, is as follows:

	January 1, <u>2013</u>	Additions	December 31, <u>2013</u>
Land	\$ 1,062,680	17,729	1,080,409
Land improvements	1,778,774	183,195	1,961,969
Buildings and improvements	9,305,404	-	9,305,404
Infrastructure	60,336,887	80,357	60,417,244
Machinery and equipment	9,294,722	_	9,294,722
Vehicles	148,334	_	148,334
Office equipment and furniture	76,953		<u>76,953</u>
	82,003,754	281,281	82,285,035
Less accumulated depreciation			
and amortization	7,207,934	2,574,979	9,782,913
Capital assets in service, net	74,795,820	(2,293,698)	72,502,122
Property, plant and			
equipment, net	\$ <u>74,795,820</u>	(<u>2,293,698</u>)	<u>72,502,122</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued Amounts due to the County at December 31, 2013:

Project costs incurred by the County (2003 to 2007),	
non-interest bearing, due on demand	\$ 3,246,587
Cash advance, June 2007, interest at 4%, due on demand	250,000
Accrued interest on June 2007 cash advance	55,288
Service fee, 2011, interest at 4%	421,328
Accrued interest on service fee	25,280
Service fee, 2012, interest at 4%	1,656,000
Accrued interest on service fee	52,771
Service fee, 2013, interest at 4%	890,000
Accrued interest on service fee	_102,936
	\$ <u>6,700,190</u>

Although these liabilities are due on demand, the intent of the County and the Authority is to have these amounts paid over a period of time, after the Authority has commenced significant operations. As such, these liabilities have been reported as long-term liabilities in these financial statements.

Revenue Bond - At December 31, 2013, the Authority has outstanding \$43,145,000 related to a 2008 Water System Revenue Bond. The bond was originally issued at \$45,000,000 to finance costs incurred in connection with the construction of the Saratoga County Waste Treatment and Transmission Facilities System. The 2008 bond was issued at a premium of \$213,895, which is amortized over the life of the bond using the effective interest method. Amortization of the premium began in 2008. Accumulated amortization at December 31, 2013, totaled \$42,800. Interest is payable semi-annually at interest rates ranging from 3% to 5%. Principal payments range from \$445,000 to \$2,470,000 payable annually on September 1. The bond is secured by future operating revenue of the Authority and matures September 1, 2048.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Future debt service payments required on the revenue bond are as follows:

		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
For the year ending December 31, 2014	\$	505,000	2,088,813	2,593,813
2015		525,000	2,068,613	2,593,613
2016		550,000	2,042,363	2,592,363
2017		580,000	2,014,863	2,594,863
2018		605,000	1,985,863	2,590,863
2019-202	23	3,510,000	9,450,244	12,960,244
2024-202	28	4,355,000	8,608,225	12,963,225
2029-203	33	5,465,000	7,497,813	12,962,813
2034-203	38	6,970,000	5,989,063	12,959,063
2039-204	43	8,855,000	4,107,275	12,962,275
2044-204	48	11,225,000	1,738,500	12,963,500
		43,145,000	<u>47,591,635</u>	90,736,635
Less current installments		<u>505,000</u>		
		42,640,000		
Premium		171,095		
	\$	42,811,095		

Provision for Compensated Absences

All full-time employees meeting certain conditions are provided with vacation, sick pay, and certain other leave credits based on the terms of employment. Accumulated unpaid vacation and compensatory time are accrued when incurred, and are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the statements of net assets, and totaled \$16,494 at December 31, 2013. Sick pay and other leave credits do not vest with the employee and are expensed when paid.

New York State Employees' Retirement System - The Authority participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (System). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administration head of the System. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the System and for the custody and control of its funds. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

The System is noncontributory except for (a) employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System after July 27, 1976 who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and (b) employees who join after January 1, 2010, will contribute 3% of their salary for their entire career. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the rates expressed used in computing the employers' contributions.

The required contributions to the System for the current year and two preceding years were:

2013	\$ 91,171
2012	68,026
2011	124,903

The Authority's contributions made to the System were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year.

Related Party Agreement - Saratoga County Service Agreement - On September 1, 2008, the Authority entered into a Service Agreement (Agreement) with the County. The Agreement will terminate when there is no Service Agreement Revenue Bond. The 2008 Revenue Bond will mature in 2048. The Agreement requires the Authority to construct, operate, and maintain the Saratoga County Water System. The Agreement requires the County to pay a service fee to the Authority based on the annual budget prepared by the Authority. The Authority is to repay the County for any and all amounts paid by the County as a service fee with interest at a rate of 4%. During 2013, the County made a service fee payment of \$890,000.

Commitments and Contingencies - Water Service Agreements - The Authority has entered into eight separate water service agreements with the Clifton Park Water Authority, Town of Ballston, Town of Malta, Town of Moreau, Town of Wilton Water and Sewer Authority, Luther Forest Technology Campus Economic Development Corporation and Global Foundries US, Inc. Terms of the agreements are for the provision of water services and other services as described by the individual agreements. These agreements are for ten years subject to various conditions and qualifying events. Seventy-eight percent of operating revenue in 2013 is comprised of user fees received by the Authority related to two of the water service agreements.

<u>Postemployment Benefits</u> - The Authority provides for a continuation of medical insurance benefits for eligible retirees that reach age 65 and have 20 years of service. The Authority pays eighty percent of the retiree's medical benefits and contributes towards the cost of eligible spouses during the retiree's lifetime. The spouse is required to pay twenty-five percent of the cost of the benefits following the death of the retired employee. Healthcare benefits are provided through insurance companies whose premiums are based on the benefits provided.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

During 2011, the Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45 - "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (GASB No. 45). GASB No. 45 views a postemployment benefit plan as a deferred compensation agreement, whereby an employer promises to exchange future benefits for employees' current services. GASB No. 45 specifies that accounting for these benefits should be determined under an accrual basis, where the expected value of the benefit is actuarially calculated and recognized as a cost over the working lifetime of employees.

<u>Plan Description</u> - The Authority provides health insurance coverage for certain employees and their spouses. The plan provides for continuation of medical insurance benefits for eligible retirees who reach age 65 and have 20 years of service.

<u>Funding Policy</u> - The Authority's benefits are provided though fully insured plans that are sponsored by a regional health insurance group. The Authority pays eighty percent of the retiree's medical benefits depending on the employee group and contributes toward the cost of eligible spouses during the retiree's lifetime, with spouses paying from zero to twenty percent for coverage. The spouse is required to pay twenty-five percent of the cost of the benefits following the death of the retired employee. Currently, the Authority's cost of its postemployment benefits program is determined on a pay-as-you-go basis and is, therefore, unfunded. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, there are no retirees.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation - The Authority's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Authority's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount of premiums actually paid and changes in the Authority's net OPEB obligation:

Annual required contribution and OPEB expense cost	\$ 26,782
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	<u>38,571</u>
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	\$ 65,353

The Authority's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the Plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, was as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

		Percentage of Annual	
	Annual	OPEB Cost	Net OPEB
Fiscal Year	OPEB Cost	<u>Contributed</u>	Obligation
December 31, 2013	\$ 26,782	0.00%	65,353
December 31, 2012	\$ 22,561	0.00%	38,571

<u>Funded Status and Funding Progress</u> - As of February 3, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$537,842 and \$470,883 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, all of which was unfunded.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far in the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations, and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplemental information at the end of this note, presents whether the actuarial value of plan assets is relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities of benefits.

Methods and Assumptions - Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. Actuarial computations under GASB No. 45 were provided by the Authority's independent actuaries for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

- Retirement Age for Active Employees Based on the historical average retirement age for the covered group according to the New York State Retirement System schedule, active plan members were assumed to retire as early as age fifty-five.
- Marital Status 80% of employees are assumed married, with males spouses assumed to be three years older than female spouse.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

- Mortality Life expectancies were based on RP200 combined mortality tables for Males and Females.
- Termination and Retirement Incidence Retirement rates for eligible employees range from 5.52% for employees 55 years old to 100% for employees who are 65 or older. Termination rates for reasons other than death or retirement range from 2.63% for employees who are 35 years old or 1.36% for employees who are 50 years old.
- Healthcare Cost Trend Rate The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums was based on projections of the Office of the Actuary at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. A rate of 8% initially, increased to 9% in the next year, and then reduced to an ultimate rate of 5% after four years, was used. The dental trend rate used was 4%.
- Healthcare Insurance Premiums 2011 health insurance premiums for retirees were used as the basis for calculation of the present value of total benefits to be paid.
- Payroll Growth Rate No salary increases were assumed since benefits are not based on compensation.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the Authority's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 4% was used. A percentage unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2013, was twenty-seven years.

<u>Risks and Uncertainties</u> - Litigation - The Authority is involved in various lawsuits relating to the construction of the water plant and transmission line, including contractual claims and property condemnation. The Authority intends to defend all these claims vigorously. A summary of the more significant unrecorded claims is as follows:

• A real property damage claim was filed by property owners alleging damages to the septic system in the amount of \$18,000,000. By a letter dated January 2011, a settlement offer in the amount of approximately \$428,000 has been presented to the Authority. A motion to dismiss the claim was granted by the Supreme Court. The Plaintiff's appeal is currently pending. No adjustment has been made to the financial statements for this claim or settlement offer.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

• A real property dispute/damage claim was filed by property owners alleging that the Authority constructed the water line on their property as opposed to property which the Authority obtained through easements granted by adjacent property owners. These property owners also have alleged that they are suffering property damages as a result of the proximity of the water line to their property but have not quantified these damages. Although settlement has been discussed, no progress has been made to date.

The Authority is also involved in other suits and claims arising from a variety of sources. It is the opinion of management and counsel that the liabilities that may arise from such possible actions would not result in losses that would materially affect the financial position of the Authority or the results of its operations.

<u>Environmental Risks</u> - Certain facilities are subject to federal, state, and local regulations relating to the discharge of materials into the environment. Compliance with these provisions has not had, nor does the Authority expect such compliance to have, any material effect upon the capital expenditures or financial condition of the Authority. The Authority believes that its current practices and procedures for control and disposition or regulated wastes comply with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

<u>Prior Period Adjustment</u> - In fiscal 2013, the Saratoga County Water Authority changed its method of accounting in accordance with GASB Statement No. 62. As a result, net position of the Authority decreased as of December 31, 2013 by \$672,266.

(14) Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially expose the County to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of taxes receivable and tax sale certificates which are secured by property values throughout the County.

Maplewood Manor's patient census includes a large number of patients who are eligible for Federal and State assistance under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Although the nursing home is directly affected by the financial well being of the State and Federal health care reimbursement programs, management does not believe significant credit risk exists at December 31, 2013.

(15) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented

GASB Statement No. 67 - "Financial Reporting for Pension Plans - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 25" replaces existing standards for financial reporting and note disclosure for most pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2013, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014 for the County. This statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the County.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(15) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented, Continued

- GASB Statement No. 68 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27" replaces existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for pension plans that are provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2014, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2015 for the County. The County has not yet evaluated the impact of this statement.
- GASB Statement No. 69 "Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations" establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for government mergers, acquisitions and disposals. The statement requires disclosures to be made about government combinations and disposals of government operations to enable financial statement users to evaluate the nature and financial effect of those transactions. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2013, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014 for the County. This statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the County.
- GASB Statement No. 70 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees" improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments that extend and receive nonexchange financial guarantees. The statement requires a government that extends a nonexchange financial guarantee to recognize a liability when qualitative factors and historical data, if any, indicate that it is more likely than not that the government will be required to make a payment on the guarantee. The statement also requires a government that has issued an obligation guaranteed in a nonexchange transaction to recognize revenue to the extent of the reduction in its guaranteed liabilities. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2013, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014 for the County. This statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the County.
- GASB Statement No. 71 "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date" addresses an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of GASB Statement No. 68 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions." This Statement amends paragraph 137 of GASB Statement No. 68 to require that, at transition, a government recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions, if any, made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. The requirements of this statement are effective for the same period that the entity implements GASB Statement No. 68. The County has not yet evaluated the impact of this statement.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Balance Sheet - Non-Major Governmental Funds December 31, 2013

Total	45,106 663,476 146,394 2.251.525	3,106,501		1,669,379	1,707,320	6,047	966 20	1,365,138	1,393,134	3,106,501
Federal Forfeitures <u>Fund</u>	27,996	27,996		1 1	•	1	27,996		27,996	27,996
Employment and Training <u>Fund</u>	11,352	51,528		28,318	28,318	6,047	ı	17,163	17,163	51,528
Road Machinery <u>Fund</u>	421,011	421,011		208,653	208,653	1	i	212,358	212,358	421,011
County Road <u>Fund</u>	\$ 5,758 663,476 146,394 1,790,338	\$ 2,605,966		1,432,408	1,470,349	1		1,135,617	1,135,617	\$ 2,605,966
Assets:	Cash and equivalents Receivables from other governments Other receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles Due from other funds	Total assets	Liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances: Liabilities:	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Retained percentages	Total liabilities	Deferred inflows of resources - aggregate deferred inflows	Fund balances - reserved for: Restricted	Assigned unappropriated	Total fund balances	Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Non-Major Governmental Funds Year Ended December 31, 2013

Total	1000	1,423,520	17	53,279	565,587	392,500	2,860,266	2,436,005	7,731,174		596,421	23,441,401	786,591	24,824,413	17,386,886	293,647	777,658	321,829	1,099,487	1,393,134
Federal Forfeitures Fund		i	17	53,279	1	ı	i	1	53,296		66,140		1	66,140	8	(12,844)	40,840		40,840	27,996
Employment and Training Fund		1	•	1	•	1	i	785,827	785,827		ı	1	786,591	786,591	1	(764)	(3,752)	21,679	17,927	17,163
Road Machinery Fund		1,176,000	1	i	20,333	328,070	ı		1,524,403		1	3,804,383	1	3,804,383	2,279,324	(656)	174,159	38,855	213,014	212,358
County Road Fund		\$ 247,520	•	1	545,254	64,430	2,860,266	1,650,178	5,367,648		530,281	19,637,018		20,167,299	15,107,562	307,911	566,411	261,295	827,706	\$1,135,617
	Revenue:	Departmental income	Use of money and property	Fines and forfeitures	Sale of property and compensation for loss	Miscellaneous	State aid	Federal aid	Total revenue	Expenditures:	Public safety	Transportation	Economic opportunity and development	Total expenditures	Other financing sources - interfund transfers in	Net change in fund balances	Fund balance at beginning of year, as reported	Prior period adjustment	Fund balance at beginning of year, as restated	Fund balance at end of year

Required Supplemental Information Schedule of Funding Progress Other Postemployment Benefits

County of Saratoga

Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Actu Valu Ass	e of	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
December 31, 2013 December 31, 2012	\$	-	213,915,031 324,130,057	213,915,031 324,130,057	0.00% 0.00%	64,824,129 66,174,183	330% 490%
December 31, 2011	## <u>**</u>	-	305,460,471	305,460,471	0.00%	66,920,683	456%

Saratoga County Water Authority

		Actuarial				UAAL as a
	Actuarial	Accrued	Unfunded			Percentage
Actuarial	Value of	Liability	AAL	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Valuation	Assets	(AAL)	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
<u>Date</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(b-a)</u>	<u>(a/b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	((b-a)/c)
December 31, 2013	\$ -	537,842	537,842	0.00%	316,886	170%
December 31, 2012	-	470,883	470,883	0.00%	277,886	169%
December 31, 2011	-	350,767	350,767	0.00%	238,886	147%